

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

1657 August 11, 1905

elevated temperature removed to Las Animas Hospital; passengers removed to detention station, vessel quarantined, and living quarters sulphurized.

British schooner Sirrocco from Gulfport, Miss., had 1 of crew with elevated temperature. He was transferred to Las Animas Hospital; vessel quarantined and disinfected. None of the above cases proved to be yellow fever.

On account of the cases of yellow fever at New Orleans and Tampa the Cuban authorities have quarantined against the entire Gulf coast, with the exception of Galveston, and vessels from that port are subjected to the strictest scrutiny. No quarantinable diseases reported in the city or island during the week ended July 29, 1905. To-day I am informed by the superior board of health that the steamship Atheniana, six days from Colon, arrived at Santiago de Cuba, July 30, 1905, with 5 cases of fever, thought to be yellow fever, 2 of which are reported to have albumin in the urine this morning. Cases isolated and all precautions taken.

Doctor Lopez, of the superior board of health, leaves to-day for Santiago de Cuba to inspect the cases and general conditions.

Note.—Case subsequently diagnosed malarial fever.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Precautionary detention of steamship Niagara from Tampico—Mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, July 31, as follows:

During the week ended July 29, 1905, 3 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving for United States ports in good sanitary condition. The American steamship *Niagara*, from Tampico via Habana, was held in precautionary detention in quarantine while in this port. She left for New York direct July 25, with all well on board on inspection.

The official returns for the week show the following contagious diseases reported in the city: Scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 2.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of ressels—Vaccination of emigrants for the Canal Zone—Transactions during month of June, 1905.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, July 27, as follows: During the week ended July 22, 1905, bills of health were issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

During the month of July, 1905, I vaccinated two persons about to start for Panama, and gave them certificates to that effect.

Transactions during the month of June, 1905.

Bills of health issued and vessels inspected	20
Number of crews.	680
Number of passengers	559
Deaths from vellow fever	
Deaths from contagious diseases (leprosy)	1
Deaths from all causes (stillbirths not counted)	
Cases of quarantinable diseases reported in city	0
Cases of other contagious diseases reported in city (measles 3, diphtheria 2, var-	
icella 1)	6
Vaccination certificates issued for Canal Zone and Panama	